

**FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL**

**Superintendent's  
Report  
1942**



THE DILLARD BULLETIN

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"A hospital may be a distinguished institution, no matter what its size. If it is great in spirit, original in its outlook, creative in its service and inspiring in its community relationships, it will assume a definite personality."

	1937	1938
Patients in Hospital	2,115	2,115
Patient Days in Hospital	1,800	1,800
Persons Served in Accident Room	673	1,067
Total Individuals Served	3,508	3,542



Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University was dedicated in 1932. Nineteen forty-two, therefore, marked the beginning of the second decade of the new hospital.

Pearl Harbor, with its cataclysmic portent on our nation's thinking and national economy, has had its effects on the institutions and hospitals of the nation. Flint-Goodridge has in no way escaped the effect of these events. The present war emergency has made it necessary that many aspects of our lives and philosophy be changed.

Despite these handicaps, we are grateful for the continued community acceptance of the services rendered by the hospital as indicated by the following comparative tabulation:

	<u>1932</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1942</u>
Patients Served in Hospital	977	2,118	3,153
Patients Served in Clinics	1,858	5,439	10,590
Persons Served in Accident Room	673	1,987	2,262
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Individuals Served	3,508	9,544	16,005

Altogether, it has been a year filled with new problems. We have been able to make the necessary adjustments to meet the new situations; we have not lessened essential work, nor have we in anyway relaxed our standards of care or efficiency of service.



We have continued our emphasis on the precepts laid down by the founders of Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University that it would not be "just another hospital" but would, in addition to providing efficient hospital care to the sick and injured, attack some of our more persistent community health liabilities. Of particular significance has been the development of our work in maternal and child health and syphilis.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

During 1942, 96% of the Negro babies born in New Orleans were delivered in hospitals. This is a far cry from 1932 when 21.7% of the Negro babies born in the city were delivered by midwives, and another 13.3% were delivered in their homes by physicians. The 1932 hospital deliveries in the city was 65% of the total.

The number of births at Flint-Goodridge Hospital in 1932 was 63 as compared with 560 in 1942. This tremendous advance toward better medical care incident to childbirth is due very largely to the educational program which the hospital conducts.

SCHOOL OF NURSE-MIDWIFERY

Although a noteworthy improvement has been made in the city of New Orleans, approximately 80% of the Negro babies born in the rural areas of Louisiana and other southern states, and 56% of the Negro births in the United States annually, are not attended by a physician. The attendants at these births are frequently untrained so-called midwives or "grannies." Although it would be most desirable to have everyone attended by a physician during childbirth, there are

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1942	1932	1931
2,152	877	877
10,890	1,828	1,828
2,282	873	873
16,000	2,508	2,508

Altogether, it has been a year filled with new problems. We have been able to make the necessary adjustments to meet the new situations; we have not lessened essential work, nor have we in anyway relaxed our standards of care or efficiency of service.



not at present enough physicians to make this ideal service possible.

It is believed that until such time as enough physicians will be available, and that will be many years hence, a most desirable step in the direction of improving the maternal and child health services in rural areas would be the placing of graduate nurses who have also been trained in midwifery in these areas to operate in the employ of official or voluntary health agencies and under the direction of a physician.

In July 1942, upon the encouragement of the U. S. Children's Bureau and financial assistance from the U. S. Public Health Service and the Rosenwald Fund, we established a school to train graduate nurses in midwifery. The school is staffed by a full time obstetrician and two graduate nurse-midwives. The course of study covers a period of six months; four students are taken at a time, and we expect to graduate eight each twelve months. The school operates in conjunction with the medical services of the hospital and is under the general supervision of the Medical Advisory Board.

The opening of the School of Nurse-Midwifery is the result of a hospital interest which began as early as 1937 when the possibility was first discussed with the U. S. Children's Bureau.

#### SYPHILIS

Realizing the necessity for treating each patient as a complete entity rather than for a specific ailment, syphilis patients entering the clinic are routinely given a complete physical examination, and when other complications are found, they are referred to

We have continued our emphasis on the preventive side down by the founders of Flint-Goedridge Hospital of Dillard University that it would not be "just another hospital" but would, in addition to providing efficient hospital care to the sick and injured, attack some of our more persistent community health liabilities. Of particular significance has been the development of our work in maternal and child health and syphilis.

#### MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

During 1942, 86% of the Negro babies born in New Orleans were delivered in hospitals. This is a far cry from 1932 when 21.7% of the Negro babies born in the city were delivered by midwives, and another 13.3% were delivered in their homes by physicians. The 1932 hospital deliveries in the city was 65% of the total. The number of births at Flint-Goedridge Hospital in 1932 was 52 as compared with 360 in 1942. This tremendous advance toward better medical care incident to childbirth is due very largely to the educational program which the hospital conducts.

#### SCHOOL OF NURSE-MIDWIFERY

Although a noteworthy improvement has been made in the city of New Orleans, approximately 80% of the Negro babies born in the rural areas of Louisiana and other southern states, and 66% of the Negro births in the United States annually, are not attended by a physician. The attendance at these births are frequently untrained so-called midwives or "grannies." Although it would be most desirable to have everyone attended by a physician during childbirth, there are



the various clinics of the hospital for treatment. Each new patient is given a blood test as a routine part of his physical examination.

The growth of the syphilis clinics has been phenomenal. This is due in part to the hospital's participation in a program of education, in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service, the state of Louisiana, and the city of New Orleans. It is also due, in part, to the large number of referrals from Selective Service.

The staff of physicians, nurses and clerical workers required to handle this greatly increased volume of work are provided by the above public agencies. These aggregate salaries amount to approximately \$9,000 annually.

The following tabulation is indicative of the clinics' growth:

	1937	1940	1942
Individuals Admitted	142	1,139	2,073
Number of Visits	3,890	17,071	28,181

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR PHYSICIANS

Thirty-six doctors from seven states registered for the Seventh Annual Postgraduate Course for Physicians held in June. Since the organization of this educational effort in 1936, a widening group of doctors has attended this course. They come principally from the states of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Alabama and Florida. In the seven years, there has been a combined total attendance of two hundred seventy-two.

not at present enough physicians to make this ideal service possible. It is believed that until such time as enough physicians will be available, and that will be many years hence, a most desirable step in the direction of improving the maternal and child health services in rural areas would be the placing of graduate nurses who have also been trained in midwifery in these areas to operate in the employ of official or voluntary health agencies and under the direction of a physician.

In July 1942, upon the encouragement of the U. S. Children's Bureau and financial assistance from the U. S. Public Health Service and the Rosenwald Fund, we established a school to train graduate nurses in midwifery. The school is staffed by a full time obstetrician and two graduate nurse-midwives. The course of study covers a period of six months; four students are taken at a time, and we expect to graduate eight each twelve months. The school operates in conjunction with the medical services of the hospital and is under the general supervision of the Medical Advisory Board. The opening of the School of Nurse-Midwifery is the result of a hospital interest which began as early as 1937 when the possibility was first discussed with the U. S. Children's Bureau.

SYPHILIS

Realizing the necessity for treating each patient as a complete entity rather than for a specific ailment, syphilis patients entering the clinic are routinely given a complete physical examination, and when other complications are found, they are referred to



The weekly seminars, designed and planned for local physicians and those within a radius of 150 miles of New Orleans, continued through May 1942. As helpful as the physicians recognize these courses to be, the 1942-43 series was discontinued because of the stringency of transportation and the increased volume of work which the physicians are being called upon to do.

The Postgraduate Courses and Weekly Seminars have been valuable media for promoting better cooperation and good will between the men of the medical faculties of Tulane University and Louisiana State University and the Negro physicians of New Orleans and the area. Some of the men of the medical school faculties, in addition to working in the above educational programs, also render valuable and unselfish service as consultant members of the hospital staff. A number of nationally known Negro physicians and specialists have also contributed to the success of the summer Postgraduate Course.

NURSING EDUCATION

When Flint-Goodridge Hospital became a part of Dillard University in February 1932, the nursing students then enrolled in the old hospital were taken over by the new hospital and an opportunity was provided for them to complete their three-year hospital course in nursing. The nursing school had been in operation for about forty years and although it had done good work, it was thought that the funds and facilities at the disposal of the new hospital could not support a really good school of nursing. Accordingly, the school was closed in May 1934.

The various clinics of the hospital for treatment. Each new patient is given a blood test as a routine part of his physical examination. The growth of the syphilis clinic has been phenomenal. This is due in part to the hospital's participation in a program of education, in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service, the state of Louisiana, and the city of New Orleans. It is also due, in part, to the large number of referrals from Selective Service. The staff of physicians, nurses and clerical workers required to handle this greatly increased volume of work are provided by the above public agencies. These aggregate salaries amount to approximately \$2,000 annually.

The following tabulation is indicative of the clinics' growth:

	1937	1940	1942
Individuals Admitted	12	1,122	2,073
Number of Visits	2,880	19,071	26,181

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR PHYSICIANS

Thirty-six doctors from seven states registered for the Seventh Annual Postgraduate Course for Physicians held in June. Since the organization of this educational effort in 1936, a widening group of doctors has attended this course. They come principally from the states of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Alabama and Florida. In the seven years, there has been a combined total attendance of two hundred seventy-two.



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#### NURSING EDUCATION

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On the other hand, there was and still is no really good school of nursing in Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Mississippi. There are approximately three and a half million Negroes living in this area, and from its beginning Dillard University has recognized the great need for training nurses.

In September, Dillard University established a Division of Nursing in the regular college curriculum. The plan provides for a five-year course of study leading to a degree from the college and a diploma in nursing. The pre-clinical instruction is given at the University during the first two years. During the latter three years, clinical instruction and experience are given at Flint-Goodridge Hospital and at the New Orleans Charity Hospital, a local state institution. In addition, certain specific clinical experiences will be secured in other agencies.

Students in the clinical portion live in the nurses' home at Flint-Goodridge and the hospital has provided for a branch of the University library, also clinical laboratories and classrooms. The nursing course at Dillard University is at present the only strictly collegiate school of nursing for Negroes.

#### OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT

Increased financial and economic resources have made many applicants for clinic care ineligible for service in our clinics. In all such cases it has been requested that they see a private physician.

The continued overflow in the general clinics indicated the need for some degree of social service administration, therefore



during 1942 social service emphasis was shifted to the clinics. Since it was impossible to make this change in administration without curtailing existing functions, an additional social service worker was added to the staff.

The development of an appointment system for all children is the ultimate goal, although at present patients are admitted by appointment only to a few of the clinics.

#### PENNY-A-DAY PLAN

Twelve million persons in the United States and Canada are members of the seventy-seven group hospitalization plans. The Flint-Goodridge Penny-A-Day Plan is an approved member of this association.

The \$6,090.95 paid on the hospital bills of 232 members of the group during the year represented 6.5% of the total money received from patients by the hospital. The group enrollment at the end of the year was 3,667 — a net increase of 800 new members over last year.

From its organization in 1936, only employed groups were accepted for membership. It was found however, that many Negroes work in establishments which employ only a few — less than the required number to form a group.

In an effort to extend our service to a wider clientele, we experimented with a few churches, and enrolled a percentage of their membership.

So far, the experiment has proven quite satisfactory, and we expect to continue this effort among a wide group of churches.



## CONTRIBUTIONS

### Julius Rosenwald Fund

Much of the work at Flint-Goodridge during the last decade would not have been possible without the benefactions of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

The most recent grant was an appropriation of \$20,000 in 1940 for expenditures within a three year period on special educational projects. These projects include our program of clinical teaching, residencies, public health nurses and obstetrics and tuberculosis, and postgraduate study for members of our staff.

### General Education Board

Fifteen thousand dollars was granted by the General Education Board in 1941 to Dillard University for the purchase of medical and surgical equipment for Flint-Goodridge Hospital. Through this grant, we have renewed and modernized much of the equipment in the hospital.

### Frieburg Mahogany Company

Two thousand dollars was donated by the white and colored employees of the Frieburg Mahogany Company of New Orleans in memory of Mr. Frank Czerney, who was superintendent of the concern from 1920 until his death in 1941. This contribution was used to rebuild and renovate the sterilizing room in the operating suite.



### Friendly Service

The Women's societies of the Congregational Christian Churches throughout the country very generously sent the hospital 17,457 pieces of surgical and hospital supplies, 526 articles of bedding, linen and clothing, 391 pieces of infant's wear and many miscellaneous articles. In addition to these gifts we received \$454.32 from these "Friendly Service" organizations.

These gifts are more than welcome. The supplies and linen are immediately put to use on the various wards of the hospital. Our Social Service Department frequently gladdens the heart of some child or indigent patient with the clothing which these fine church women send us.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

Four hundred women of the Auxiliary divided themselves into groups during the year and made layettes for the hospital's maternity department. More than 280 garments were secured in this manner and presented to the Social Service Department for distribution to our indigent patients.

The Auxiliary has also assumed full responsibility for various annual projects, sponsoring our Hospital Day celebration, an annual Christmas party for children, and a lawn party for visiting physicians who attend the Postgraduate Course. They contribute a sum of money each year to the Social Service Department for its use in purchasing drugs and necessary hospital services for indigent outpatient cases.



NATIONAL YOUTH ADMINISTRATION AND  
WORK PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

The expansion and maintenance of the standards of service and work at Flint-Goodridge Hospital during the past few years has been, to a great degree, due to the invaluable service rendered by N.Y.A. and W.P.A. workers.

When the N. Y. A. Project was discontinued in the fall of 1942, approximately 150 boys and girls had been assigned to the various departments of the hospital. These youth learned by doing, and they were enabled in numerous instances, to find regular employment doing the things they learned at the hospital.

The W.P.A. workers also make a decided contribution to our program. They too, work in most departments, and carry a potent share of our clerical work.

With N.Y.A. discontinued, and the impending withdrawal of the W.P.A. Project, some of our services and program will undoubtedly have to be curtailed unless new funds are forthcoming.



# IN CONCLUSION —

(1) Our clinics, originally organized to accommodate approximately 25,000 visits annually, have cared for over 50,000 visits per year for the past two years. (2) Our obstetrical section is seriously overcrowded. (3) Insufficient accommodations are available for the industrial accident cases which come to us. (4) The facilities in the children's ward are inadequate.

Economists and social planners, who have projected their thinking forward into the conditions of the post war world, have warned us that we may expect greatly accelerated demands on existing health agencies.

When the hospital was dedicated in 1932, it was adequate to meet the health demands of the Negro population. Now, in 1942, the results of a decade of community health education is bearing fruit. More people are health conscious and appreciate the facilities which Flint-Goodridge offers.

With this new impetus and response on the part of the public, we believe it is timely for plans to be made now to meet this increasing demand.

## FINANCES, STATISTICAL ET AL

A detailed analysis of our financial operations for the year 1942 is found at the end of this report. Also is found a statistical resume of the services rendered by the hospital.



## FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL OF DILLARD UNIVERSITY

STATEMENT OF INCOME FROM PATIENTS  
FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

GROSS EARNINGS FROM HOSPITAL SERVICESCARE OF PATIENTS:

Private & Semi Private	\$ 9,511.25	
Compensation	13,915.85	
Full & Part Pay Ward	<u>26,803.20</u>	\$50,230.30

SPECIAL PROFESSIONAL SERVICES:

Operating & Delivery Rooms	\$10,754.67	
Anaesthetic & Sundries	4,496.48	
X-Ray	7,885.50	
Laboratory	5,569.75	
Pharmacy	<u>9,606.47</u>	38,312.87

OUT PATIENT CLINICS

2,676.70

Less Allowance for Bad Accounts

91,219.87  
3,500.00

Total Earnings from Patients

\$87,719.87OTHER EARNINGS:

Laundry	\$3,335.50	
Miscellaneous	<u>1,332.48</u>	4,667.98

NET OPERATING EARNINGS (Carry Forward)

\$92,387.85

## FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL OF DILLARD UNIVERSITY

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE  
FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

NET OPERATING EARNINGS FROM PATIENTS (From Previous Page) \$92,387.85

Operating Expenses:

Administration	\$11,759.57
Dietary	<u>25,798.76</u>

Household and Property

Housekeeping	\$ 6,079.20
Laundry	5,692.01
Heat, Light & Power	10,338.71
Maintenance, Repairs & Replacement	<u>3,490.75</u>
	25,600.67

Professional Services

Medical & Surgical Service	\$14,002.38
Nursing Service	19,253.35
Medical Records	1,697.47
Social Service	2,361.83
X-Ray	2,934.82
Laboratory	2,015.90
Pharmacy & Drugs	8,106.81
Out Patient Clinic	<u>2,613.19</u>
	52,985.75

Total Operating Expenses

\$116,144.75

TOTAL COST OF FREE SERVICE

\$ 23,756.90NON-OPERATING EXPENSE

Clinical Teaching	\$ 2,775.29
School of Nursing	2,378.70
School of Midwifery	<u>4,463.64</u>
	9,617.63

Total Free Service and Educational Projects

\$ 33,374.53NON-OPERATING INCOMEContributions for General Purposes:

Dillard University	\$ 6,600.00
Community Chest	10,000.00
City of New Orleans	3,000.00
Miscellaneous	<u>454.32</u>
	\$20,054.32

Contributions for Special Purposes:

Dillard University	\$ 2,225.29
Julius Rosenwald Fund	7,284.50
U. S. Public Health Service	<u>1,650.00</u>
	11,159.79

Total Non-Operative Income

31,214.11

NET LOSS FOR YEAR

\$ 2,160.42



SOME SIGNIFICANT COMPARATIVE FIGURES  
AND MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

<u>INCOME</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>
Care of Patients	\$ 15,139.41	\$ 25,125.97	\$ 39,694.15	\$ 50,230.30
Professional Services	10,371.34	22,110.60	27,907.00	38,312.87
Other Earnings	849.43	3,458.44	3,900.05	3,844.68
Income from Patients	\$ 26,360.18	\$ 50,695.01	\$ 71,501.20	\$ 92,387.85
Contributions	17,514.00	22,260.65	31,261.68	31,214.11
	\$ 43,874.18	\$ 72,955.66	\$102,762.90	\$123,601.96
<u>EXPENSE</u>				
Administration	\$ 7,679.85	\$ 9,957.59	\$ 10,883.45	\$ 11,759.57
Dietary	9,169.46	12,369.93	19,173.37	25,798.76
Household & Property	16,273.92	21,163.44	27,787.89	25,600.67
Professional Services	15,277.12	29,553.59	34,879.17	52,985.75
Operative Expenses	\$ 48,400.35	\$ 73,044.55	\$ 92,723.88	\$116,144.75
Non-Operative Expenses	1,500.00	-	9,993.34	9,617.63
Total Expenses	\$ 49,900.35	\$ 73,044.55	\$102,717.22	\$125,762.38

	<u>1932</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>
Patients Served	977	2,118	2,426	3,153
Patient Days	9,688	16,326	23,444	27,884
Emergency Service	673	1,987	1,881	2,262
Clinic Service	1,858	5,439	12,538	10,590
Average Daily Census	29.2	43.2	64.2	76.6
Percent of Free Occupancy	44.4%	42.6%	38.0%	30.6%
Per Diem Cost - All Patients	\$3.96	\$3.20	\$3.25	\$3.75
Per Diem Cost (Excl. Births)	4.23	3.55	3.59	4.30
Cost Per Clinic Visit	56¢	30.8¢	37¢	41.5¢
Births (Including Stillbirths)	63	244	359	560
Deaths	45	74	49	75
Percent Post Mortems	60%	13.5%	9.3%	13.2%

FLINT-GOODRIDGE HOSPITAL OF DILLARD UNIVERSITY

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE  
FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1942

<u>NET OPERATING EARNINGS FROM PATIENTS</u> (From Previous Page)	\$22,387.85
<u>Operating Expenses:</u>	
Dietary	\$11,782.57
Administration	\$25,798.76
Household and Property	\$10,371.34
Professional Services	\$15,277.12
Operative Expenses	\$48,400.35
Non-Operative Expenses	1,500.00
<u>TOTAL COST OF FREE SERVICE</u>	\$116,144.75
<u>NON-OPERATING EXPENSE</u>	
Clinical Teaching	\$2,775.28
School of Nursing	\$2,378.70
School of Midwifery	\$4,463.64
<u>Total Free Service and Educational Projects</u>	\$33,374.68
<u>NON-OPERATING INCOME</u>	
Contributions for General Purposes:	
Dillard University	\$6,800.00
Community Chest	10,000.00
City of New Orleans	3,000.00
Miscellaneous	454.32
Contributions for Special Purposes:	
Dillard University	\$2,325.29
Julius Rosenberg Fund	7,384.50
U. S. Public Health Service	11,158.72
<u>Total Non-Operating Income</u>	\$21,214.11
<u>NET LOSS FOR YEAR</u>	\$ 2,160.42



## SOME PERTINENT FIGURES

	1932	1937	1941	1942
1. <u>Hospital Patients</u>				
Workmen's Compensation	2,220	350	323	561
Crippled Children	-	-	95	74
Other Full Pay	165	529	561	762
Part Pay	176	387	424	723
New Born	63	243	348	543
Free	353	609	675	490
Total	977	2,118	2,426	3,153
2. <u>Hospital Patients by Services</u>				
Medicine		146	257	246
Surgery		874	1,135	1,503
Gynecology & Obstetrics		607	463	660
Pediatrics				
New Born		243	348	543
Other		248	223	201
		2,118	2,426	3,153
3. <u>Days of Care Given</u>				
Workmen's Compensation	2,269	2,591	3,022	4,663
Crippled Children	-	-	3,618	3,188
Other Full Pay	1,554	3,400	4,689	5,574
Part Pay	1,371	3,274	3,274	6,006
New Born	606	1,592	2,190	3,546
Free	3,888	5,469	6,651	4,907
Total	9,688	16,326	23,444	27,884
4. <u>Individuals Admitted to Each Clinic</u>				
General Medicine	419	494	4,720	3,855
Syphilis	-	142	1,645	2,073
Tuberculosis	-	85	204	222
Surgery	356	617	767	651
Dermatology	-	-	85	72
Pediatrics	340	1,339	766	945
Gynecology	278	277	431	329
Obstetrics	-	201	419	538
Urology	114	166	296	261
Ear, Nose and Throat	249	373	404	285
Eye	102	286	371	259
Dental	-	713	715	481
Special	-	746	1,715	619
Total	1,858	5,439	12,538	10,590

SOME SIGNIFICANT COMPARATIVE FIGURES  
AND MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

	1932	1937	1941	1942
Income				
Care of Patients	\$ 15,139.41	\$ 22,122.97	\$ 39,694.15	\$ 60,320.30
Professional Services	10,371.34	22,110.60	27,907.00	28,312.87
Other Earnings	849.43	3,458.44	3,900.00	3,844.68
Income from Patients	\$ 26,360.18	\$ 50,692.01	\$ 71,501.15	\$ 92,977.65
Contributions	17,514.00	22,280.66	27,281.68	27,214.11
	\$ 43,874.18	\$ 72,972.66	\$ 102,782.83	\$ 120,191.76
EXPENSE				
Administration	\$ 7,679.88	\$ 9,957.59	\$ 10,883.45	\$ 11,759.57
Dietary	9,169.46	12,389.32	19,173.37	25,798.76
Household & Property	16,273.92	21,162.44	27,797.89	28,600.67
Professional Services	15,277.12	29,552.52	34,679.17	32,982.75
Operative Expenses	\$ 48,400.32	\$ 72,044.55	\$ 92,733.88	\$ 116,144.75
Non-Operative Expenses	1,800.00	-	9,923.34	9,617.62
Total Expenses	\$ 49,200.32	\$ 72,044.55	\$ 102,717.22	\$ 125,762.37
Patient Service	1,858	5,439	12,538	10,590
Emergency Service	873	1,987	1,881	2,362
Patient Days	9,888	16,326	23,444	27,884
Patient Service	377	5,118	2,426	3,153
Average Daily Census	29.2	43.2	64.2	76.6
Percent of Free Occupancy	44.4%	42.6%	38.0%	30.6%
Per Diem Cost - All Patients	\$3.98	\$5.20	\$3.25	\$3.75
Per Diem Cost (Excl. Births)	4.52	3.52	3.29	4.30
Cost Per Clinic Visit	56¢	30.8¢	27¢	41.5¢
Births (Including Stillbirths)	63	244	259	260
Deaths	45	74	49	75
Percent Post Mortem	60%	13.5%	9.2%	13.2%



## SOME PERTINENT FIGURES

1942	1941	1940	1939	1. Hospital Patients
361	323	350	320	Workmen's Compensation
74	95	-	-	Crippled Children
782	561	329	165	Other Full Pay
723	424	387	176	Part Pay
842	348	242	63	New Born
600	678	909	352	Free
3,122	2,428	3,118	2,777	Total
1942	1941	1940	1939	2. Hospital Patients by Services
346	357	146	-	Medicine
1,303	1,138	874	-	Surgery
680	483	607	-	Gynecology & Obstetrics
642	348	342	-	Pediatrics
301	323	348	-	New Born
3,122	2,428	3,118	-	Other
1942	1941	1940	1939	3. Days of Care Given
4,663	3,023	3,391	2,389	Workmen's Compensation
3,189	2,618	-	-	Crippled Children
5,874	4,889	2,400	1,584	Other Full Pay
6,006	3,274	3,274	1,271	Part Pay
3,846	2,190	1,292	808	New Born
4,907	3,681	2,489	2,388	Free
27,954	22,444	16,328	9,688	Total
1942	1941	1940	1939	4. Individuals Admitted to Each Clinic
3,883	4,720	484	419	General Medicine
3,073	1,842	142	-	Syphilis
323	304	88	-	Tuberculosis
631	787	617	356	Surgery
72	98	-	-	Dermatology
946	766	929	340	Pediatrics
329	431	277	278	Gynecology
838	612	301	-	Obstetrics
361	398	188	114	Urology
268	404	273	248	Ear, Nose and Throat
252	371	286	102	Eye
481	715	412	-	Dental
619	1,115	748	-	Special
10,830	12,326	8,129	1,888	Total

	1932	1937	1941	1942
5. Clinic Visits				
General Medicine	2,035	2,513	8,082	6,279
Syphilis	-	3,890	28,397	28,181
Tuberculosis	-	360	1,154	1,065
Dermatology	-	-	340	206
Surgery	1,253	2,644	2,526	2,100
Pediatrics	1,242	3,623	2,180	2,814
Gynecology	803	1,069	1,504	1,086
Obstetrics	-	962	2,067	2,915
Urology	1,130	1,360	2,296	1,804
Ear, Nose and Throat	925	1,582	1,661	1,230
Eye	402	1,998	2,231	1,343
Dental	-	1,478	1,344	968
Special	-	746	1,720	619
Total	7,790	22,225	55,502	50,610
6. Free Patients Admitted for Clinical Study				
Medicine	39	38	81	55
Surgery	91	140	182	102
Pediatrics	40	92	74	80
Gynecology	96	150	95	55
Obstetrics	-	-	79	71
Urology	9	20	14	19
Ear, Nose and Throat	73	166	114	82
Eye	5	2	34	22
Dentistry	-	1	2	1
Total	353	609	675	490
7. Special Services Rendered Patients Treated				
Surgical Operations	541	994	1,008	1,048
X-Ray Pictures	520	1,066	3,141	2,470
Laboratory Tests	6,989	10,668	29,037	28,991
Prescriptions Filled	2,607	5,797	33,037	24,246
8. Average Days Stay				
All Patients	9.9	7.7	9.7	8.8
Workmen's Compensation	10.3	7.4	9.3	8.3
Other Full Pay	8.5	6.4	8.4	7.3
Crippled Children	-	-	37.9	43.0
Part Pay	11.9	8.3	7.7	9.3
Free	11.0	8.8	9.8	10.2



